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Pausanias. The geographic and chronologic classification of the quasi-Corinthian coinages of Italy, Sicily and Western Greece is based on the lines laid down by Dr. F. Imhoof-Blumer in his paper *Die Münzen Akarnarniens* in the *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, x, 1878. In addition to the historic introduction and to the description of the coins, the volume contains a series of indexes, (1) geographical, (2) types, (3) remarkable symbols, (4) names of magistrates and of remarkable inscriptions.—A. M.

W. C. LEFROY. *The Ruined Abbeys of Yorkshire.* 12mo, pp. xvi, 296. New Edition; Seeley, London, and Macmillan, New York, 1891.

The author has resisted, to a certain extent, the temptation to treat his picturesque subject merely from a poetic point of view, and, in his descriptions, he makes use both of his own architectural notes and of some special monographs. Still we must dismiss any idea that we have here a scientific or historic essay on the abbeys of Yorkshire, for the text is arranged for pleasant reading with an easy mixture of historic reminiscence and descriptions that never become detailed from the standpoint of the architectural student. Of the monasteries written about, that of St. Mary, York, belonged to the regular Benedictines; those of Rievaulx, Byland, Fountains, Kirkstall, Roche, and Jervaulx to the Cistercian Order; Mt. Grace Priory to the Carthusians; St. Agatha and Eggleston were houses of the Premonstratensian Canons; Bolton, Guisborough, and Kirkham were priories of the Canons of Saint Augustine; finally, Whitby belonged to the unreformed Benedictines. Some of these names are famous in English history. The Cistercian abbeys of Fountains, Byland, and Kirkstall have long been cited as the principal examples of early pointed architecture in England preceding the work at Canterbury. Here, as elsewhere, the French Cistercians and their native pupils were the pioneers of the Gothic. For a glimpse at their history, for their general plan, for sketches of certain details, this book will satisfy all but a specialist; though it would be more useful if more frequent mention had been made of the detailed monographs by which so many of these monuments have been illustrated. The student of architecture will miss any thorough examination of the character of these constructions of the XII and XIII centuries, the origin of their style and its influence upon that of the cathedral churches. But, as an introduction to a serious study of these buildings, the book will serve a good purpose even to a scholar, though it is especially adapted to the general reader.—A. L. F., JR.

EDUARDUS LOCH. *De titulis Graecis Sepulcralibus.* 8vo, pp. 64. 1890.

This inaugural dissertation of a pupil of Professor Gustav Hirschfeld is the first part of a comprehensive work on Greek epitaphs. The writer